HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Tarities Marratives of the Recent Events There.

TLES AT MASSAYA.

THE BIRNING OF GRANADA.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AND TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

Dreadful Sufferings and Reported Massacre of the Sick and Wounded on the Island of Ometepe.

THE CRITICAL POSITION OF WALKER,

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. Thomas Forbes, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan del Norte via

Our thanks are due to Mersra Wines & Co., the enter prising express line, and to Major Hiess for files of El

The Tennessee left in the harbor of San Juan Dec. 5 her Britannic Majesty's line-of-battle ship Imperieuse, sloops-of-war Archer and Cossack, gunboats Victor and Intrepld, British mail steamer Teviot and American

from New Orleans and Charleston of the recent important events that have occurred at the theatre of war in Nicaragus. They have only, however, given very meagre, been able to procure full and perfectly reliable accounts nd prospects of Walker and his dibusters there.

United States Inspector of Customs at San Juan del Sud:-

the atmost fifty.

On the 12th Gen. Walker served at Virgin Bay from Granada and with two nearingd and my mea drove the enemy from their barricades to tan Justi uel Sad, from whence they fied to Rivas.

Few of toe enemy were killed in this fight, the battle

of a few days previous having to completely initialised them that they fled on Walker's approach with but little

on the morning of the 18th Gen. Wasker returned to Virgin Bay, leaving one handren and seventy five mon to garrison San Juan del Sud.

On the 18th Walker marched down Granada to Massaya. When in the vicinity of Manaya he received inteligence that Herez had left for Revaya he received inteligence that Herez had left for Revaya to the head of seven undered men. Col. Jacques, at the next of two hundred and fifty men, was immediately despatched to protect the istimus, which was deemed to be in danger. On his arrival at Virgin Bay he immediately threw up barricates around the town, made from wood out for the use of the company's steamers.

ound the form, make impany's steamora.

After two and a half days' fighting Walker abandoned assays, his force not being authorient; take the place, or retired upon Granada. He left out the 19th with his sail for Virgin Bay, sending most of the sick with the comen and children, to the triant of Ometeps for safety.

women and children, to the triant of Ometepe for satety. Having determined to burn and destroy Granana, ne left the First Rilles and Socona is antry to accombinate this purpose, and the result had not been near at Virgin Bay when the steamer left for that Josa del Sud. Gen. Walker was anxiously a waiting recruits to attack filves. On the 13d November a mort brilliant naval engagement took place between the Noaraguan account of war Granada, of 70 tons, exerging two d lb. cannon, 28 men under C. J. Faynanz, Lout Commanding, and the Costa Rican brig of war Eleventh of April, 21t tons, carrying its 9 lb. cannon, with 11t men, at well armed with mints rifles. &c The engagement tasted over two hours, when a shot struck the brig in the steru, carrying it away and causing her magazine to explode. Heut, Faynaux immediately sent off his boats to rescue the sufferers, and succeeded in taxing from the water and off the brig before she sunk forty four persons, whom he brought into San Juan del Sud the following morning. Thirteen of them were norribly burnt, among whom were the captain, second mate, paire, second liculement, and not more than four of them will live. The balance of the prisoners were sent, by order of Goneral Walker, to Virgin Bay, where, with a few exceptions, the were liberated. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Faynaoux for his gailant sculevement and the humanity displayed in his codeavors to save lite, regardless of the army, provisions, and \$2.5, too in apecie.

Annexed is an extract of a private letter, which speak with great confidence of the result of Walker's movements.

We proceed to give a tarrative in chrocological order of the events which have occurred from the time of the battles of Massays and Granada on the 11th of October and following days, down to the departure of the Ten-nessee from Sea Juan del Norte on the 5th of December. For some three weeks after the battles referred to Walker and his forces remained at Granada and Virgin Bay, and rothing important transpired. The dest event of any importance that occurred after that, took place at of the 7th November, the Costs Rican srmy, numbering some 4,000 men, under the command of General Jos. road, about a mile from San Juan del Sur. Three Ameri cans who were bathing in the river Ean Juan fell into and the third was sent into the town, bearing a proclamation issued by Canas and directed to the authorities of the place. This proclamation set out the fact that he, Canas, was in the vicinity of the town with a large force,

All citizens were called upon to give up their arms, and were informed that if a single hostile shot were gred they must abide the consequences, as he would not be responsible for the result. If they resist the army, he This proclamation, and the reported advance of the Coa-tral Americans, threw the small American population of he town into consternation, and all of the exception of some half dozen, vacated the place, some ing their boats, and others seeking protection on board the Nitaraguan schooner Granada, which was lying here. None of Walker's troops were there at the time

Mr. G. H. Romt, the United Status Special Inspector of Customs at San Juan, was one of those who remained in the town. He and Mr. Diskson, the sgout of the Trausit Company, went out to meet and confer with the ap-

for answer that if the enemy showed themselves on the Fights near San Juan del Sud.

vessel to no one but General Walker.

Col. Bosquet, before having received the reply, retire carry him Capt. Fayssoux's answer.

hended or misrepresented, foliowed him to the Costa Ricen camp, where he met General Canas, Colonel Bosquet and other officers, who appeared to be holding s

Fayssoux, to the effect that he had assurance that the American citizens of the place would be protected in the him, for the sake of humanity, to keep away. To this rext day, the 8th, a corps of Guatemalans entered and occupted the town. Some excesses were committed by broken open, the persons in possession violently treated it by the Costs Rican soldiers.

in order to intercept the passengers by the Sterra Nevada of November. This, however, they were unable to do. town first he demanded that Mr. Priest, the United State Consul, should haul down the United States flag which was flying over the consulate house, suspecting that it was a signal to the schooner. Mr. Pricet, however, re

GENERAL HORNSBY'S FIGHT WITH THE COSTA RICANS.

While the Goatemalans retained possession of San ta Rican army encamped in a, very strong position on the road between that town and Virgin Bay some four miles from the former, and eight from the latter place. Here they erected barricades and intreached themselves. On who was garrisoning Virgin Bay, marched with some two bundred men and attacked the Costa Ricans. lodging then from the first barricade, killing some twenty of the enemy. He deemed it mexpedient, however, to pursue his successes lest Virgie Bay, which he was ordered to hold at all hazards, might fail into the enemy's hands. to the last place, from whence he notified Walker of the intelligence, came down from Granada with the Rangers and 1st Rifles, and on the afternoon of the 12th Novemhim without hexarding an engagement, and proceeding to Rivas, where they were at the time the Tennessee left Waiter returned to Virgin Bay on the morning of the 13th, and departed the same evening by beats for Granada.

nada with a force of five hundred men to attack Massaya which was held by a large force of the ailles. On ap proaching the latter place he learned from his scent-that Gen. Gerez (formerly his own Minister of War) had where they took boats down the lake to Virgia Bay, which they strongly forused. Gea Horesby, who had the passengers by the Texas to New Orleans. Walker aliles were driven back into Massaya. The fight here able to take the town; they blew up a portion of it, but

they could not reach the grand plaza.

They were obliged to retire on Granada, with a loss of 60 or 70 men in killed and wounded. The loss of the en-

It was on his return to the capital that Wa ker resolved upon its destruction and evacuation. For that end he left there some 400 men, under the command of Gen. Hesnigsen, whose instructions were to take charge of the ar-tillery, ammunities, public archives, and all the appurthe design being to make that a base of operations for the capture of the city of Rivas, where Walker intended to establish his government. Granada was given to the dames. Property to an enormous extent was consumed—much of it owned by foreigners, whose governments will doubtless seek indemnity. For some days the troops under Hennigson gave themselves up to the wildest debauchery. Plunder, drunkenness, and all wits of excesses were the order of the day. Subordination was lost sight of, and no sort of control was exercised over the men. Hennigsen was totally power see in his attempts to bring them to their duty. The consequences which were to have been expected followed Before any of the muni-tions of war could be transported from Granada to Virgin Bay she allied forces besieged the plaza where the troops Tennessee left. The besiegers had succeeded, after an obstinate struggle, in taking the fort between the lake and the city, only one man of its twenty-eight or thirty defenders surviving to tell the tale. In the plans or in a ningsen and his men shut up and surrounded. There seemed to be no resource left but an unconditional sur will probably bring us news of their fate.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AND PROBABLE MASSACRE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED

Before carrying out his flendish project of burning Granada, Waiger bad embarked his sick, wounded and wo-men, and placed them—under the charge of some sixty men—on the island of Ometepe. This is an island of some extent in Lake Nicaragua, lying nearly opposite Virgin bay. The terrible news has transpired that the natives, who are all terribly exasperated against Walker, had arisen and massacred these unfortunate people. Whether this is true to its follow extent is still a matter of doubt. The island is inhabited principally by Indians. When the sick and wounded were landed there, all the nurses. There were no provisions, no beds, and no medi-cines provided for them. Several of the patients were for days without food. The larger part of the sick and wounded lay on the beach all night. The next day all of them were distributed among the huts, or taken into the church of the village—converted into a hospital—except some twenty, who lay out in the rain. Two died on the steamer and several on the beach. The village was filled with the rick and wounded, the women and children. An effort was made by the Comthe healthy from the sick. There were about sixty men able to bear arms. The entire work of feeding, landing, quartering, burying the dead, &c., was performed by some twelve men, among whom Captain Baldwin was conspicuous for his settivity and humanity. During the first five days thirty-six died. Then one night the enemy crept isto the village and surprised the Americans. Some twenty persons escaped in three boats. Whether the rest were slaughtered or merely made prisoners of war was not known to a containty. Those who excaped in the

Col. Skerritt, Col. Thompson, Gen. Fry. and a number of organized military force. The landing—the subsequent affering of the sick and wanded, with only miserable reed huts to she ter them, and no provisions for the sick but beef and plantains-the deaths-the promiscuous and the subsequent night attacks and probable massacre or captivity of three hundred persons, of all ranks and ages and of both sexes—all conspire to form one of the

WALKER'S PRESENT POSITION AND PROS PECTS.

All this time, where was Walker? After leaving Hen-nigsen in charge of Granada, it appears that he accom-panied the sick and wounded to Ometepe and left them there. When he got back to Granada he found Henningever since cut off from all communication with him which had come down by the Orizaba, no intelligence were garrisoning Virgin Bay, and of 100 at the two forts of this country to join his standard. It is no wonder tha and never would learn anything of the art of war. His Sighteen months ago he held possession of the towns of Granade, Chenandega, Leon, Managua, Manasya, Chontales, San Jacinto, Rivas, Virgin Say. not known. It probably amounts to some 5,000 men. He received recently reinforcements of 256 men from ascending the river as the passengers for the Tenaesses were coming down. Poor fellows! a hard fate appears starvation, to join his army. He was playing a desperate The game, however, seems nearly played out,

One of the most creditable triumphs achieved by the fillbusters in Nicaragua, was that in the recent naval en Sud. The Costa Rican brig, the Caze de Abril, (11th of April), left Punts Arenas on the 11th of November, with munitions and supplies for Gen. Catas. She was a ves sel of 240 tons, and was armed with six nine pounders riflemen, armed with the Minnie rifle. She was command anormoon of 28d November she have in eight of the harbor of San Juan del Sud. The Nicaraguan schooner Granada salled out of the harbor to give battle to the Costa Rican oner is only 70 tons burden. She carried two eix pounders and 25 men—three of these volunteers. The brig immediately prepared for fight, and opened the en gagement by firing the first shot.

Fayssoux kept the broadside of his vessel to the nose of the brig, and it is said that every shot he fired told. The engagement commenced about 5 o'click in the evening, and ended about ten minutes after 7. The lost shot fired Fayeroux after the explosion, had his boats manned and humanely ordered his crew to try and save life. Forly to march were sent to Virgin Bay, and were, with the ex-ception of two officers, set at liberty by Walker. Tack gratitude for this act was expressed in the following let ter to Capt. Fay soux:- Visuin Bay, Nov. 25, 1856,

ter to Capt. Fay sour:

Virun Bay, Nov. 25, 1896,
Capt. C. J. Fayssour, Nicaratouan Army:

— Blaz Fir.—We offer the most alocere tearls to you for
the great humanity you dispayed towards us on the
night of the 250 of this month, when we suffered ably
wreck by the explosion of the brig Eleventh of April,
coming from Costa Rica, with the Intention of attacking
San Juan det Sur. We will have ever a most grateful recollection of you and your government, for the kind
treatment we have received at your hands. You, when
you saw your enemies is the act of being lost, abandoned
everything in order to save us, even forgetting your dust,
only thinking of us as unfortunate beings needing succor. This is verified by your leaving things of much
value which were aboard our vessel, which any one other
than yourself would have removed. In short, we have
been treated by you, your goverument, by the Generalth-Chief, and all the authorities, with such kindness that
we cannot find words to express our g-attoute.

So, dear sir, we hope that you will be pleased to offer
to ail your officers our humble thanks, and in partoniar
to the illustrious General Walker, for having had the
goodness to rot us all fiberty, assuring you and the General that none of us, or our friends, when we relate to
them these circumstances, will ever take up arms against
our saviours.

In short, sir, we hope that God will preserve your life
to action the reputation which all brave men deserve, and
allow us to sign ourselves your faithful friends, who kiss
your hands, GREGORIA CHURES, Punta Areasa,
One of the edicers retained, Col. Martinez, (though he
called himself only Sergeant Major,) was allowed to write

to General Canas an account of the engagement. The following is a translation of his letter, in which he attri-

red hot balls, which was not the case :-

following its translation of his letter, in which he altributes the victory of the Granada to the fact that she fired red hot balls, which was not the case:—

COSTA RICAN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

Visions Bar, Nov. 20, 1856.

GEN. Don Joss MA. Canas, Rivan, Nicaragon:—

On the lith of this month Col. D. Manuel Canas embarked in the Costa Rican man of war the Edevauth of April, four officers, one sergeant, one bugiousan and eighty rifemen, under the commandant. Beside the riffemen there were aboard twenty saliers, who were to work the ship, then Ancente Validreetra.) in which the undersigned served as second commandant. Beside the riffemen there were aboard twenty saliers, who were to work the ship, and the four brans pieces of artillery, nine pounders, were also embarked. On the 12th, at four o'clock in the morning, sall was made on the vessel, her destination can Juan del Sur, until the morning of the 28d, when the wind not permitting her to enter, the commandant ordered her to cruze in front of the port until the wind permitted her to do so. About 3½ o'clock on the same day we saw coming out of the port the Nicaraguan man of war San Jose, which, after having made several attacks approached us. The commandant of the Eleventh of April prepared immediatoly to attack her, which he commenced to do, when the two vessels were about five bundred yards spart, as do clock P. M.

Our ammunities foor the cannon was ball and grape; but the chemy had the advantage of having red hot snot and congreve rockets. Our rifles shot the conical ball, and, anhough the chemy did not fire as often as us, yet his shots had more effect from the nature of his projectiles. The spirits of our redders were good, and after two hours fighting, although our vossel had received two balls, yet her arew worked with great cooless.

About \$14 o'clock we received in our magazine a rod not shot, which in the projectiles of the spirits of the forement carrying down people with her, are the substructed by swinning, ammonat them be head, the sais of the fo

If I wished to give you an account of what had passed, I immediately accepted the proposition, whn the hope in it you should know our misfortune.

FREDRICO MARTIMEZ, Sergean Majer.

THE GRANADA AND HER COMMANDER. The Granada was not struck by any of the onen round balls. She had only two men killed and two wounded. She had received 170 rifle balls through her foresail, and 90 odd through her mainsail. Her bul-warks, gun carriages, and in fact all about her, were completely riddled with balls. She had three or four tarough her flag. Captain Fayesoux, her commander, s an experienced officer, and he has seen a great deal o adventure. He served in the Texas navy, under Com-modors Moore, in 1843. In 1849 he fought the first steam vessel that ever was engaged. He joined the steamship Fanny in the Cuban expedition, known as the Round Island expedition, which was broken up by Captain Ransolph, of the United States Navy. In 1850 he joined the le, engaged in the Lopez expedition, and was the first he joined the Cleopatra, which was being prepared for another descent upon the Island; but the United States auwho was subsequently shot for treason by order of

GENERAL ORDER, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OF THE ARMY, NO. 247.

No. 247.

First, in the name of the republic of Nicaragas, the Commander-in-Chief returns tanks to Capt. Cal. J. Faysoux, Nicaragua Navy, for his galiant conduct on the 22d of November; and the President, in the name of the republic, bestows on him the estate of "Rosarto," in acknowledgement of his important services. By command of WILLIAM WALKER, General Commander, in Chief.

of WILLIAM WALKER,
Georgian Communication Chief.
Geo. R. Caston, Assistant Asjatant General.
Give my thanks to Dickson.
C. J. Fagssox.
Lt. Jas. T. Vanslycke,
Pursor—John H. Scawell.
Bratswain—Jos. Ragg.
Gunner—Wm. M. Anderson.
Crew—16 mon, 1 boy,
Sailing Master—Mich'i Mass. S volunteers—28 all told.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN NICA RAGUA.

Several of the newspaper correspondents in Nicaragus have fallen there; among them Mr. Siate, who corres pended with the New York HERALD, and Mr. Swart, who wrote to the Daily News. Mr. Daily, the correspondent accounts of the great victories of Walker, as telegraphed from New Orleans, were supplied by Mr. Rachaud, of the New Orleans Picayune. These correspondents had no choice lett but to eulogize Walker and magnify his and

The scrip with which Walker's army were paid for its It was to be had at ten per cent. The following is a copy

No. 919. FIFTY DOLLARS. \$50 THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA is indebted to J. H. Marwant in the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS. for military services rendered to the State. F. FERRER, Minister of Racionda.

Across the face of this document the names of Rogers

STATEMENT OF DR. DERICKSON.

We have also received the following statement from a organi in Walker's army, who arrived by the Tennessee I was a volunteer surgoon in Walker's army, for five weeks previous to leaving for home. The first battle ought after I was in the army, was between four hunsevon hundred Costs Ricans, on the transit route, between defeat of the Costa Ricans; they were driven from the first barricade, but succeeded in holding the second. that of the enemy must have been very much greater. there, he proceeded with hasts to Granada by the steam-beat Virgin for reinforcements. Walker himself came down with two hundred rillemen, who constituted the most efficient part of his arm y. With these be marched out and met the Costa Ricans, and after a short and spirited battle succeeded in driving them from the second barricade. The Costa Ricans retreated one half of them thenweives. Walker marched to Fan Juan, and the next day after the battle from thence to Virgin Bay; during the succeeding night he left for Granada, with his rifle men, leaving a battation of infantry, under Col. Jaques, hours after arriving at Virgin Bay, Walker marched from Gransda to Massaya with seven hundred meu, where he attacked two thousand Gratemaians and Costs Ricans, and succeeded, after two days fighting, in taking all the town except the main plans. He made several unsuccess. retreated to Granada, having lost about twenty killed and vember. Soon after his arrival he gave orders, I keew not from what cause, to burn the town of Granada. Twothirds of the town was desiroged next day. On the second day, or the 22d, the rest of the lown was destroyed to the lake of Nicarauga. On the third day he embarked his sick and wounded mon, amounting to about two hundred and fifty; also the women and children, and sent them to Ometepe Island, which is situated a short disand numbered about three hundred and fifty, with about two thousand five hundred of the combined Central Americans, consisting of Costa Ricans, Gautemalans, San seried from General Walter. The American forces thus besteged are the slife of Walker's army. They are under the command of Brig. Gen. Henningson-the commander of artillery. Nothing has been heard

cut of from Walker and his remaining forces. They are hemmed in, in every direction, by superior and constant ly increasing forces. Seven canous, being all Walker's smillery except one howitzer, is with them, and at least half of his summittion, none of which does he at presen stillery except one howitzer, is with them, and at least hall of his emmunition, one of which does he at presen appear to be able to save. A straight road leads from Granada to Lake Nicaragua, from which it is not far distant, and a wharf and old fort were situated on the shore of the lake at the end of said road. At the time the Central Americans attacked Granada, Walker was ma stemobost on the lake and twenty nine men, called pollcomen, were on the wharf, having been left to guard some things placed there for shipment. The Central Americans attacked Granada by advancing between the lake and said city, thereby cutting of the retreasof the besigged, and preventing Walker from succoring or communicating with them from the lake. The twenty nine pitteemen on the wharf were thus, of course, cut off and suffered the first attack. Five hundred men advanced upon them and wore criven back, time after time, with terrible less! was on the steamboat with Walker at the time, and could see it all, though we could not communicate with or aid them. Far two days did these twenty nine men hold their own against such desperate odas, and would not have yielded then if there had not been a traitor among them. On the second day, one, a Coban, i think, desorted and went over to the snearly, informing them of the number and condition of the twenty eight, and showing how that an exception and continued assamit would at once take the place. Fire plan proved but too successful; the bold fallness were taken and every one of them massacred, except live, who there whemselves into the lake and attempted to write the central and every one of them massacred, except live, who there whemselves into the lake and attempted to write the central and every one of them massacred, except live, who there whemselves into the lake and attempted to write the central and every one of them massacred, except live, who there whemselves into the lake and attempted to write the central and every one of them proved but to be lake and attempted to write the what,

down to the wharf for the perpose of shipping to the United States and selfing there for old brase to obtain a small she proceeds. They were said Americans a wind the proceeds. They were said Americans took these pheors, mounted them and fred them, said took these pheors, mounted them and fred them, using six pound balls, against Waller's stearboak, which consequently is compolled to keep a use and a ball from the shore, though the guarant waller's stearboak, which consequently is compolled to keep a use and a ball from the shore, the day Gen. Henningses and his three hundred and fifty men were surrounded in Granda by the siliced troops, the former destroy of the buildings as sound the main plars, and lought their way fown half a mile to a stone caure's in too did the said was a surrounded by two thousand itse hundred of the enemy, which unmore west caustantly increased by reinforcements. The sixth day of the elega the allies made a grand, assault, which laised we caustantly increased by reinforcements. The sixth day of the elega the allies made a grand, assault, a bind laised two hours. The americans appeared to fight with great activity and courage, and after requiring the enemy they mounted the barricades and waved the Nicaragoan file of one while. The surposed the loss of the enemy when the said of the said and the said of t

our bay onois at Massaya, with both their infantry and cavalry.

Walkir's men are terribly wroth at Vanderbilt; they believe he works against them, supplying the enemy with money and bribing the neet to desert, for every deserter who is taken has abundance of money in his pockets, while Walker's men have hear.

Walker's dictatorship is destroying his success. He is too dominatering and deceliful. Men go there and entist for tweite mosths; when their time expires he gives them a dismissal from the army, but will not give tuem a passport, so they cannot leave the country. There is nothing for them to do, they cannot starre, so they are compelled to join the army again for a mere subsistence. Though a volunteer aurgeon, it was with great difficulty that I obtained a passport. Collected of Nicaragua cannot even obtain them. I think an American might succeed in Nicaragua but Walker dou't appear to be the mas, though I sincerely hope he will succeed. Col Jacques is

On the 2d of Pecember Captain Criggin arrived at Virgin Bay in a bunge, with three men and his little child.

They started late on Monday night, the 1st of December. Those two hundred and fifty wounded and sick—the fifty by Walker to Ometepe-were attacked by the native in-

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF AMERICANS! TOTAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY WITH GREAT LOSS OF LIFE-PARTICULARS OF THE FIRST ATTACK UNDER BRIGADIER GENERAL HORNSHY — GALLANT CHARGE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND RIFLES—BRAVERY OF THE INFANTRY —ADVANCE OF GEN WALKER IN

OF THE FIRST AND SECOND RIFLES BRAYERY OF THE INFANENT — ADVANCE OF GEN WALKER IN PERSON—ATTACK—ROOT, RIC.

[From FI Nearagueuse, Nov. 15]

After the dissirous defeate of the allied forces of San Saivades and Guatemaia, on the 12th and 13th of October, they were for some days almost prostrate, but it appears that reinforcements, which they received from Costa Rica, sporred them on to make another effort. The communidates of the forces at Mancaya and some of the Costa Rica, sporred than to a body of men were sent from Mana, as to the Nearaguean transit route they would there be offered by several hundred from Costa Rica.

This junc ture was permitted to take place. Seven hundred men started from Manaya, and in a few days were fortifying themselves at Riva. One of their siral displays of power in that city was the robbing of nearly every person in it, and the beating of the wives of a few Americans who had retted in that part of the country.

The encury were at Rivas but a day or two when Rig. Gen. Hersely was despatched with 150 men to oppositem. He left Francis on the 22d of November with a portion of the First infantry and a few Rangers. He was reinforced on the 10th byliso men under the command of Col. E. J. Sanders, and on the morning of the 12th marched with 200 rides and infantry, and one company of artillery, under Capt. Dulancy, consisting of nine men, and a company of mounted rangers.

The forces of the enemy at Rivas having boom joined by the Costa Rican, they advanced on the transit road, and took a position at a place known as the Balf Way Bowe, upon the summit of such examples about to coine was commanded by the Costa Rican General, Ganaa, with from 1,600 to 1,100 men.

The enemy opened a fire upon the American Rangers about 7 octored his command to halt and commanded they fine command to halt and commanded they force and continuous for command to halt and commanded they fine command to halt and commanded they forced at the own of the flash them. The close is also to the power of the fisher was orde

and Lieut Taft, of Second Riffes, was one of the most galiant feats of daring ever performed by Americans.

The barricades of the enemy were taken by assault. The tents were taken by our brave men, together with all they contained. Among the spoils was a large number of miles, and a large quantity of arms.

The enemy hemselves report seventy killed, among when was 6en. Ratael Caraca. Rue body was interred in the city of Rivas, on the 12th inst.

The force of the Americane was too small to follow with security the retreat of such a large body of mea, nor eld their commander think it product to permit them, fatigued as they were, to follow a great distance those whem they had so galiantly routed. The his from which the enemy was driven was in a very ball rearelling outlithe enemy was driven was in a very ball rearelling outlithe enemy mass driven was in a very ball rearelling outlithe enemy by reason of the line bravy raine; and as a whole day would be lost in getting over it, from Hichardy thought proper to read to Virgits Bay. He then sillowed his men the rest they so much needed, prevented the elex which he had left to the hospital of these low.

Col. E. J. Sandors, of the First Silfes and Col. John B. Martham, of the First Infantry, behaved it the most galiant style during this engigement, and fully sustained, it they did not sorpas, the high conrage for which they have been previously famed.

All the officers of the First and Second Rikes, and officers of the infantry, as well as the men belonging to those regiments, behaved gal antly. Capt. Samuel Lastine of the Rangers, it deserving of great prayes for the gallant manner is which he protected the rear of the command, and for the indefsityacioness with which he precured beef and other provisions for the army.

Mater Warren Raymond is deserving of opecial measured warren Raymond is deserving of opecial measured to the sellant conduct throughout the entire action.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF THE SITE OF THE SITE OF MOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF

The 19th of November, 1866.

Private Wm. Bournell, Private Craig.

Wounded

Lieutenant Conway, Private P. Hossey, Sergeant Kenoiff, "Adams, "Traverse, "Fivute William Cooper, "I Smith, Private Casey, do. J. Aliam. After the fight of the 10th, Gen Hornsby came up in person to Granada. The next day the Commander-tan-Chief started with about two hundred men for Virgin Bay. He arrived there on the 12th, and immediately marched at the head of his men to stack the enemy. After the enemy had succertained the smail number of men by which they had been defeated, they radicel, and fetured the next day to the place from which they had been deliver. Here they, as may be suppessed, sirengthened the first advanced in much the same menuer and Gen Walker advanced in much the same menuer and Gen Hornsby. The carery heard of his approach is person and retreated after they had fired a few rounds from their sawanced positions.

Capt. Ewbanks, assisted by Capt. Dunican, were ordered to diank hem by the same route as they did on the 10th. Capt. Sithn's company was ordered to sustain them. The enemy there is a few minutes driven to the aummit of the fill, with a loss of only two of our men. Capt. Bunican bore the colors of his battalion in person, and refered to give the lag, presented to Col. Sanders by his mother and sisters. to any other. It was compistely riddled with bullets. Our men next succeeded in routing the enemy hem has barricade near a bridge, and forced them from this both size to the summit. In the first charge Capt. Sith fell at the head of his company. He was a brave solder, and much beloved them from this point size to the summit. In the middle of the cagagement Gen. Henningsen commanded the artillery to throw fone shots among them. Our notice stood, and related an according the non-this point aire the provide of our forces could come up. In the middle of the cagagement Gen. Henningsen topped several times to make a little Tarkish serar, and among the summit of the last engagement. Capt Green Last of the menual prov

The acceptance of the prevents us from girling a more extended report.

What we have already said fully mustains the credit of American bravery and invincibility of General Walker.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BAITLE OF THE 12TH OF NOVAMER, 1856.

Captain Smith,

Kied.

Captain Smith,

Wounded.

Lieut. Maxwell Allen. Company B, First Rifles.

Private Charles Knapp, Company B, First Rifles.

WMn. F. Lawtence, B,

Wm. Murphy, B,

Mictael Lamb. A,

Anthony Duclaw, G, Second Rifles.

Renjamis Payel, A, Artiliery,

Samuel Kennedy, volunteer from Hacienda Department.

ADVANCE ON MASSAYA ATTEMPTED AMERICADE OF THE ENEMY -THEIR TO-TAL ROUT-ENTRANCE TO MASSAYA -STORMING OF THE CHURCH-REPULSE OF OPPOSING FORCES

OF THE CHURCH—REPULSE OF OPPOSING FORCES

THE BURNING OF THE TOWN—POSSESSION OP
PART OF WHE LARGE PLAZA—GREAT DANGER OF
SICKNESS—WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS—INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE, ETC.

[From El Ne araquesse, Nov. 22.]

After Gen. Walker returned from his victories upon
the Transit route, he moved immediately upon Massaya,
where the enemy had been increasing in arrength shock
he had proviously eggaged teem. He a rived in Gransda
from Virgin Bay on the 18th, and on the morning of the
18th took up his line of march.

The force which started from Gransda consisted of a
part of the First Rivis Battalion, under Col. E. J. Sanders,
amounting to 160 men; a part of the Second Rills Battalion, under Major Caj coc, amounting to 74 men; the 3cond Infabiry, uncer Col. John A. Jaques, amounting to
250 men; a company of Sappers and Minors, numbering
to men; a portion of the Aril lery, under Major Sch rarts,
which consisted of 33 men and officers, and one mountain howitzer, two mortars and two small can som,
which were captured from the enemy when they ward
driven from Gransda. In accition to all these, there was
a small detachment of Mounted Rangers, under Major
Waters, of some 15 men, making in all an effective force
of about 530 men.

The troops first assembled in the plans of Granada.

[CONTINUED ON HIGHTS PAGE.]